1	2	3	4	5
		6. South—24 Parganas (2 KVKs) 7. Birbhum 8. Bardhaman		
	Total	273 (276 KVKs)	53 KVKs	51 KVKs

Absorption of Agricultural Scientists

4676. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agriculture universities functioning in the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of agriculture scientists passing out every year from such universities, university-wise;

(c) whether India does not have enough Government establishments to absorb all of them, annually; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN .THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The number of agriculture universities functioning in the country, State-wise are as under:

State Agricultural Universities	—	34
Central Agricultural University	—	1
Deemed to be Universities	—	5

Assam(1), Andhra (1), Bihar(1), Chhattisgarh(1), Delhi(1a), Gujarat(1), Himachal(2), Haryana(1+1a), Jammu & Kashmir(2), Karnataka(2), Kerala(1), Madhya Pradesh(1), Maharashtra(5+1a), Orissa(1), Punjab(1), Jharkhand(1), Rajasthan(2), Tamil Nadu(2), Uttar Pradesh(4+2a), West Bengal(3), Manipur(1) and Uttranchal(1)

a=Deemed to be University

(b) Nearly 10,000 graduates, 5500 postgraduates and 1500 doctorates are passed out every year from the agricultural universities throughout the country and out of them some opt for scientific profession as a career. The intake capacity and number of candidates who have passed varies every year from university to university. Approximate number of enrolment of students on yearly basis is given in the Statement enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The intention is to equip such candidates to find suitable employment, preferably in the Agriculture Sector, which *inter-alia* includes the government, private and cooperative sectors also. The Government Sector does not have enough employment potential to absorb them all annually. In order to provide some employment opportunities to them the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme for network of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres with the support of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE) and Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC). Moreover, Placement Cells have been established in most of the universities to provide guidelines to pass outs for establishment.

Statement

Number of out turn of candidates in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs)

Number of the University	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Docto-rate
1	2	3	4
Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU) Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh)	950	350	65
Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat (Assam)	325	285	70
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (BCKV) Nadia (West Bengal) and Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya	300	225	70
Bisra Agricultural University, (BAU), Ranchi (Jharkhand)	150	100	40

1	2	3	4
Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology (CSAUAT), Kanpur	275	225	25
Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University (CCSHAU), Hisar (Haryana)	220	100	40
Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola (Maharashtra)	650	200	25
Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry (Dr. YSPUH&F), Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	150	50	20
Gujarat Agricultural University (GAU), Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	500	90	20
G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology (GBPUA&T), Pantnagar (Uttranchal)	350	300	100
Ch. Sarwan Kumar Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (CH.SKKVV), Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)	80	55	20
Indira Gandhi Agricultural University (IGAU), Raipur (Chattisgarh)	125	100	15
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya (JNKVV) Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	550	250	45
Kerala Agricultural University (KAU), Trichur (Kerala)	245	200	65
Dr. Bala Sahib Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)	230	125	20
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth (MPKV) Rahuri (Maharashtra)	500	250	40
Marathwada Agricultural University (MAU), Parbhani (Maharashtra)	570	175	35
Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, (NDUAT), Faizabad (UP)	120	75	20
Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	320	250	40
Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana (Punjab)	470	370	100
Rajasthan Agricultural University (RAU), Bikaner and Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	520	300	40
Rajendra Agricultural Universtiy (RAU), Pusa, Bihar	250	175	40
Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST), Srinagar and SKUAS&T, Jammu	150	100	10

1	2	3	4
Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore (Tamilnadu)	600	350	175
Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai (Tamilnadu)	300	175	35
University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS) Bangalore (Karnataka)	520	250	150
University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharward (Karnataka)	430	275	85
West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences (WBUA&F), Kolkata (West Bengal)	150	100	85
Total	10000	5500	1500

Water accessibility to Farmers

4677. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a new scheme to make water more accessible to farmers;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh has also been included under the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to exploit the ground water potential available in eastern region, Government of India has approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "On Farm Water Management" which has been launched during the year 2001-2002 for increasing crop production in Eastern India. Under the scheme financial assistance for sinking Shallow Tube Wells/Low Lift Irrigation points, electric/diesel water pumping sets and dug wells (for plateau regions only) will be provided to the farmers through NABARD as credit linked scheme. The funding pattern of the scheme will be on 20:30:50 basis i.e., 20% as contribution from the beneficiaries, 30% as Government of India assistance as subsidy and remaining 50% as loan from the